

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 8, 1843.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE ELECTION OF OFFICERS, &c.

Did ever men cut a more sorry figure, than the Calhoun and Buchanan men do in the House of Representatives? Surely, never were men more completely overreached, never were men more thoroughly used up. Look at the officers of the House; every man of them Van Buren, even down to the Doorkeeper, and we are not sure that there is even a messenger who does not belong to that side of the party. It has ever been thus since the first day when Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren's interests became antagonistic. Mr. Calhoun would, for a moment, seem to be in the ascendant, but no sooner would his rival approach, than his star would pale; and its brightness grow dim. How was it in 1829, for instance? While Mr. Calhoun was here with General Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren at Albany, the former was admitted to be lord of the ascendant. But how soon after Mr. Van Buren came to Washington, did Mr. Calhoun's influence with him whom he had made President, wane, and Mr. Van Buren's increase? And how long was it before the latter poisoned the mind of the General, and produced a breach between him and Mr. Calhoun? The Presidency, previous to this rupture, was within the grasp of Mr. Calhoun; the General was pledged to one term; Mr. Calhoun was considered by the whole party as his successor; it was not convenient for Mr. Van Buren to allow Mr. Calhoun to succeed, and as he was not quite ready to take General Jackson's seat himself, not being then sufficiently known to the country, and not having his wires all fixed, he contrived to set the one term promise of the General aside, and, by a re-election, to keep the seat warm for himself until he could make sure of his way to it. After all this, Mr. Calhoun magnanimously came to the support of his successful rival in 1837, and gave him his hearty support for re-election in 1840, with what success we all know. Well, after this, having waited patiently so long a time, having quietly fallen in the rear of, and agreed to play second fiddle to Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Calhoun thought surely his old rival would have magnanimity enough to retire after running twice for the Presidency, and give him his long-delayed chance. But, no. Mr. Van Buren must run a third time—he must try once more—and, in the meantime, Mr. Calhoun and his friends must wait, cooling their toes and frosting their heads, four years more! They protest, warmly and indignantly, as they should do, against this treatment, and more than intimate that they will not be thus thrust aside; but have they the courage and the manliness to take firm and decided ground? No; but the moment they are called upon, and ordered to fall into line and work in the harness, they submit, kindly, and without a murmur! They see the honors and offices of the party bestowed, but neither the one nor the other are tendered to them. They wait patiently, and look meekly on, while Van Buren's friends parcel out every thing among themselves, and if they dare complain or wag their tongues, they are soon awed into silence. How docile and kindly they behaved in caucus, and how contemptuously they are treated by their very dear friends, appears from the following letter from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer:

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3, 1843.

"I drop you a line, to inform you thereof. Contrary to expectation, the South Carolina and Georgia delegations were in attendance [at the caucus], and behaved well. They talked a good deal of harmony and reconciliation, and stated, in express terms, that they had no expectation of Mr. Calhoun's nomination for the Presidency, but that they intended to support the nominee of the Convention, provided we would hold out to them the olive branch, and that it was due to them, that we, (the Van Buren party,) should tender it; and asked, as an earnest of our determination to do so, that before any person should be nominated to any office, he should receive the votes of two-thirds of the members present. We yielded it to them, and then proceeded to nominate a Speaker, and it resulted in John W. Jones receiving more than two-thirds of the votes cast, and he will, beyond a doubt, be the Speaker. The prospects are bright and brightening—and all will be perfect harmony in a few weeks. The signs point strongly to the withdrawal of Mr. Calhoun by his friends previous to May, and they will act with us. The skies are brighter than you can imagine."

## THE GLOBE'S ALARM LEST THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE DISSOLVED.

In the editorial remarks of the Globe on Monday evening, upon which we commented yesterday, the writer undertook to excite alarm at the proposition of the Whigs to exclude from the House those who were not elected according to law; and, for the purpose of showing what a lamentable state of things such a course would lead to if carried out, puts the supposition that the four States that have disregarded the law in electing their representatives were the four largest States of the Union, instead of four small ones; in that case he says, a minority would exclude a majority, and "would absolutely dissolve the Government, under the pretext of maintaining it."

We sympathize with the editor of the Globe in his unfeigned alarm at the thought of the Government being dissolved; but we have looked in vain for an expression of any similar feeling of apprehension that such should be the consequence of State Legislatures refusing to elect Senators, as in the case of Tennessee, which was unrepresented in the Senate of the twenty-seventh Congress. Suppose the other States to have followed her example, where would be the Government? In both cases, that of Tennessee, and that of the four States now under consideration in the House, the Globe's own party acted in utter disregard and defiance of law. Is there nothing alarming in such wholesale nullification?

### HINTS ON WHIG ORGANIZATION.

We spoke on Wednesday of the want of organization in Pennsylvania among the Whigs. We are much afraid that a similar complaint might be made of the state of the party in the north part of New York, New Jersey generally, and some sections of Maryland. No organization can be effective without an active committee to give it a right direction, and a press to act as its organ. In raising Clay Clubs, let our friends remember the necessity of appointing county and township committees of men, who regard the business entrusted to their care of sufficient importance to command their best energies. Some persons profess a holy horror of "politicians"—the class of men to whom are entrusted the creating and disciplining of parties. These are the very persons of whom the Whig party now stands in most need, and to whom it must look for success.

Every party organization requires leaders to enrol and manoeuvre the regiments that make up the grand army. In a battle, the victory is more frequently won by the address and prowess of the inferior officers than by the skill of the commanding officer. A single charge by a well officered regiment frequently changes the fate of a battle, and renders certain a hitherto doubtful triumph. In the management of details, the direction of the movement of small masses, "politicians" render inestimable service, and contribute to the perfection of party strength. The cause and the principles at issue are of importance sufficient to make us all "politicians," to induce every man, who has a heart sympathetic with the interests of his country, to become a "politician." Instead of seeing anything derogatory or obnoxious in this term, we recognise it as one of meritorious distinction, and we trust it is one that we may apply in the Presidential contest of 1844 to every true Whig in the nation.

Our friends must not forget the indispensable importance of the political press. A good paper will do more to increase and give strength to a party than any other vehicle of public appeal. The publication of the speeches of leading Whig statesmen upon public policy—the addresses of local and State committees—the arguments and exhortations with which newspapers abound, have a powerful influence on the public mind. Without the aid of the press, all organization must be imperfect and inefficient. Now, while there is time, let the Whigs in every section of the Union establish papers wherever there are none. Their effects will soon be visible in the spread of Whig doctrines and the increase of party numbers and strength. Activity, organization, and enlightened efforts, properly combined and directed, can not fail of securing a glorious triumph of Whig principles, and the election of HENRY CLAY to the Presidency.

## THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS AND IRISH REPEAL.

Whatever difference of opinion upon these two important subjects may have existed heretofore, they must hereafter be considered by all statesmen and literary men as definitively settled. Mexico, after the learned and categorical lecture which has been so roundly read to her by President Tyler, assuredly will not have the audacity to continue her "predatory incursions" into Texas. And as the President has said "there must be a limit to all wars," of course Santa Anna will understand there shall be an end of this, and he has nothing to do but to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

This question being so entirely and satisfactorily settled by the President's message on the morning of the 5th instant, the other question of Irish Repeal was as completely and thoroughly settled, on the evening of the same day, at the Repeal meeting by the orators of the occasion, Colonel Johnson and Robert Tyler. After the powerful and lucid exhibition of this subject by these gentlemen on that occasion, nothing assurdly has been left unsaid in behalf of Ireland.

When England is thus assailed by Colonel Johnson on his war-horse, and by Robert Tyler on his Parnassian steed, and calling to their aid the graces of eloquence and blank verse, we should like to know what right the little Queen Victoria has to be able to resist the repeal of the Union. The thing must be considered as settled. It is not in the power of the monarchy of Great Britain to resist the continued assaults of war, eloquence, literature, and blank verse. We may listen, therefore, in due course of time after the proceedings of the meeting shall have had time to reach and be felt in England, to hear of the unconditional Repeal of the Union. Thus two of the most important questions of the day were not only settled, but what is more remarkable, were both settled on the same day!

Quere. Would it not be wise in O'Connell to call to his aid some of the eloquence and literature of America to assist him in his defence?

Formerly it was a matter of interest when Congress met to attend the House to see who would be elected to the various offices. But during the present session all curiosity on this score has been cut short by the adoption of the caucus system by the mis-called Democracy. Caucusing and management constitute the very spirit of Van Burenism. Hence, since the Van Buren men have the majority of their party in the House, they have carried out their principles by dragging up all the candidates to the block, and chopping off the heads of all who are in the way. An office is given to the most pliant, a sop to the disaffected if they will promise to stick to the party, and a kick is bestowed upon the growlers to drive them into the ranks. By one of these means all are kept in the traces, or kicked out of the party. The independence which has been boasted by a portion of the party, who are not Van Burenites, has not made its appearance. The chivalry of the South has quietly been folded up and pocketed away by its owners. Every one of their candidates for offices of the South have been defeated, and yet they as quietly and submissively bow to the yoke of party discipline of their dictators, as if they had been born to political servitude. Perhaps they are to be rewarded by an appointment of chairman of some committees in the House for their orderly submission. But as for Mr. Calhoun's chance now for the Presidency, after his friends have thus quietly yielded to have their hands tied and their friends killed off, it is a thing that was—and is not.

According to the orders of the caucus held on Saturday night, Mr. Jones's election was confirmed in the House on Monday. As the party could not agree upon the other officers until the caucus of Tuesday night, no election was held until Wednesday, when Mr. McNulty was elected. The other officers have been, or are to be confirmed, as the decree for their election has been fulminated by the caucus. Blair & Rives have been elected printers. (Alas! poor Amos!) Mr. Lane, of Kentucky, has been elected sergeant-at-arms and Mr. Dow doorkeeper. Contested elections are now decided in caucus, and the House merely goes through the idle ceremony of registering its decrees. Such is the influence of party machinery in that body.

## GREAT DESPATCH—THE GUILLOTINE AT WORK.

Within five minutes after the present Clerk of the House of Representatives took the oath of office, Col. Samuel Burche, the old and efficient first assistant clerk in his office, was notified that his "services were no longer required." We are not acquainted, as yet, with the peculiar fitness of Mr. McNulty for the post assigned him, but if chosen for a summary manner of despatching business, he has certainly exhibited a specimen of that quality in the present case. Benjamin B. French, Esq., succeeds Col. Burche.

## NATIONAL THEATRE—WASHINGTON.

Lessee, Mr. EMERY.—Manager, Mr. RICHINGS.  
Prices of Admission.—Boxes 75 cents; Second Tier 75 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

Last night but one of the engagement of Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.

On this (FRIDAY) evening, December 8, will be presented Bulwer's Play of

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Claude Melnotte.....Mr. G. VANDENHOFF.

After which, for the first time, the new farce of

THE CULPRIT.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, and Notary Public, will attend to official business every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 3 o'clock, P. M. His office is at the corner of 6th street and Louisiana avenue; his dwelling is on the east side of 6th street, between E and F streets. The advertiser respectfully calls upon those defendants who desire him to act officially in their cases, to intimate this to the officer, and request him to leave the warrant when served on them at the office of the advertiser. He regrets to have occasion for stating, that by the unfair means which have been used by certain officers to persuade and deter defendants against appearing at his office, he has been deprived of a large amount of corporation and civil business, which was intended for him.

The advertiser is not so unreasonable as to expect the officer, when he arrests a stranger, or a citizen, in whose promise to appear before a justice of his own choice, no reliance can be placed, should indulge the defendant by taking his word. But it is hoped by the advertiser, that no attempt will hereafter be made by the officer to persuade, influence, or deter defendants, either in corporation or civil cases, from selecting the justice before whom their cases shall be tried, as the latter practice has always been the usage and courtesy of the most experienced and respectable officers, and is considered a reasonable privilege, if not a legal right, which every respectable defendant may claim, in the District of Columbia.

Notarial Agency, and Collecting business will be faithfully attended to.

## TWENTY EIGHTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1843.

### SENATE.

Mr. CHOATE appeared in his seat to-day. A communication from the Treasury Department containing the Post Office accounts, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WHITE asked leave to withdraw from the files of the last session the papers in the case of Madam De Lusser.

Mr. McDUFFIE presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Huger, elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Calhoun, and the gentleman was duly sworn in.

Mr. BARROW gave notice of a bill to settle land titles in Louisiana.

Mr. BATES gave notice of a bill for the relief of some individual, name not heard.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the journal was read,

Mr. NEWTON presented the memorial of Mr. Goggin, who contests the seat of Mr. Gilmer; the memorial was read and referred.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS then rose, and the Speaker, as if by preconcert, gave the Chair to Mr. Beardsley, while Mr. A. presented the memorial of Mr. Botts, contesting the seat of J. W. Jones, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Mr. Adams moved that the memorial be opened and printed.

The SPEAKER resumed the Chair, and decided that the business of yesterday evening (the election of printer) was in order.

Mr. BARNARD insisted that the amendment of the journal was the unfinished business to be first acted upon.

The SPEAKER persisted in his opinion. Mr. WHITE considered the decision of this question of much importance, as governing the future business of the House, and appealed. By a party vote the Speaker was sustained in his decision—117 to 55.

The election of Printer was the business attended to, and

Mr. GILMER'S amendment, to provide, conditionally, for separating the public printing from the political press, was then rejected by yeas and nays, 124 to 69.

Mr. DICKEY then moved to amend Mr. McKay's proposition for having the printing done in conformity with the joint resolution of 1819, by substituting therefor a proposition to have it done by contract. A brief debate occurred upon this resolution.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON thought that the delay and trouble incident to this mode of action, would, in the end, cause more expense to the Government than the ordinary plan; he suggested that many individuals would make proposals who were incapable of performing their contracts.

Mr. DICKEY thought otherwise, and the yeas and nays were called upon his proposition, which was rejected by 110 to 64.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of S. C., then proposed to amend Mr. McKay's resolution, by striking out 26th and inserting 27th Congress. [This would make a reduction of 20 per cent. from the old prices.]

Some discussion followed, which was finally arrested by the previous question, called here, for the first time this session, by Mr. Cave Johnson.

The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" and the main question was ordered by 97 to 84.

Mr. WHITE, of Ky., raised a point of order, that, according to parliamentary law, the previous question did not cut off pending amendments. Some conversation followed; Mr. White read his authority, and the Chair required him to take an appeal, which he did; but, as usual, the majority was the authority, and the *lex parliamentaria*, and all other laws, were subverted by the "Locofoco law of might."

Mr. McKay's resolution was then adopted, and the House proceeded to vote *viva voce* for printers.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., nominated Messrs. Blair & Rives.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, named Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

The vote resulted in the election of the first-named gentlemen by 124 to 62. Mr. Gilmer voted for Mr. Jacob Gideon.

[Was this vote of Mr. Gilmer's prompted by any recurrence in the mind of the gentleman to the circumstances of his election? In the 6th chapter of Judges, the following are the 36th and 37th verses: "And Gideon said unto God, If thou wilt save Israel by my hand, as thou hast said, Behold, I will put a fleece of wool in the floor; and if the dew be on the fleece only, and it be dry upon all the earth besides, then shall I know that thou wilt save Israel by my hand, as thou hast said."

Now it so happened, that, while in upwards of 100 hundred counties of Virginia, all the polls were closed on the first day, in the two little counties at the end of his district, in one of which Mr. G. was present in person, and in the other by proxy, the dew fell upon the fleece of Gideon, and the polls were kept open for three days, and behold Mr. Gilmer was elected to save Israel!

The House next proceeded to elect, in the same manner, the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, nominated Newton Lane, and Mr. CHILTON nominated Mr. E. M. Townsend; Mr. Lane was elected by 120 to 56.

The election of Doorkeeper was then made: J. Follansbee and J. E. Dow were nominated; Mr. Dow was chosen by 125 to 52.

Some disposition being manifested to adjourn, the SPEAKER rose and asked, inasmuch as his right to a seat was contested, to be excused from naming the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BEARDSLEY, of N. Y., was called to the Chair.

The House agreed, on motion, to adjourn over until Monday, to give the Speaker an opportunity to select the committees.

Some conversation followed upon the subject of the rules and orders.

Mr. HOPKINS moved that the House now proceed to select a committee of nine persons to act as a Committee upon Elections.

Mr. ADAMS objected to this, as it was calling upon the House to do an important act, without any previous opportunity for deliberation.

Another ineffectual effort was made to adjourn.

Mr. CARROLL, of N. Y., moved that the

Committee on Elections be appointed by the gentleman in the Chair.

Cries of *agreed*, *agreed*.

Mr. DROMGOOLE objected to this, and said that a responsible duty was proposed to be devolved upon an individual whose name was not even mentioned upon the journal.

A skirmishing debate here sprang up, the result of which was, that Mr. Beardsley, the appointee of Mr. Jones, has three days to consult with Mr. Jones, if he choose, in appointing the Committee upon Elections, who are to decide upon the validity of his (Mr. J.'s) return.

A variety of Executive communications from the State, Treasury, War, and Post Office Departments were presented by the Speaker, and ordered to be printed.

A joint resolution for the appointment of Chaplains to the two Houses, to interchange weekly, was adopted.

The House adjourned to meet on Monday next.

## LOCAL NEWS.

**THE TEMPERANCE FAIR—The Ladies—Those sweet things.**—While sitting in our small ten by twelve *sanctum* yesterday morning, fretting about the miserable state of the weather, and in a bad humor with ourself and everybody else, we were startled by a gentle rap at the door, and in walked a small specimen of the Ethiopian race, carrying in his hands a good sized basket, covered with a drapery, whose whiteness would have put the snow to shame. Before we could ask his business, he opened his sable mouth, and with an awkward apology for a bow, delivered himself of the following truly eloquent and classical speech: "Mr. Standard and gentlemen, I come to you with de compliments of de ladies of de Temperance fair, and, dey is *fair ladies*, too, may God bless em! (amen), was the response from all parts of the office,) and here is a basket load of cakes, pies, and a heap of odder good tings, dat dey have sent you." The cheering that followed the speech was immense, and the visitor left the office in a perfect halo of glory. But in sober seriousness, ladies, we thank you; may your hopes speedily be realized in the erection of the Temperance Hall.

**THE NATIONAL THEATRE** opened on Wednesday night to quite a respectable audience. Mr. George Vandenhoff, as Hamlet, proved himself to be a chip of the old block. The other characters were well and ably sustained. The bill for to-night is a rich one; Bulwer's excellent play of the Lady of Lyons will be presented with all the strength of the company. The manager, we are glad to see, is pursuing the right course to make the drama once more popular. He is giving us the best and most sterling comedies and tragedies, in lieu of the clap-trap and balderdash which has for so long a time disgraced the stage. A theatre to be well sustained by the people should be conducted in such a manner that when visiting it: "We can free ourselves from every care and strife, And view the varied scenes of human life."

**THE WEATHER.**—It commenced snowing on Wednesday night about eleven o'clock, and continued until about three P. M. yesterday. There being but little frost in the ground, it melts as fast as it falls. Our streets are in a very bad condition for pedestrians; cork sole boots are in demand. Take a glance at our columns, and see where they can be purchased.

**DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—It will be seen by the proceedings of the House yesterday, that our fellow-citizen, Jesse E. Dow, Esq., has been elected to the above responsible situation. In the absence of a good and true Whig, we are pleased at Mr. Dow's success. Mr. Dow is a Van Buren man, but, we believe, a consistent politician.

## ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

**INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.**  
A. Legan, Roderick Dorsey, Mr. Mathews, Wm. J. White, Md.; S. B. Brown and niece, Mass.; Mr. Fisher, Wilmington; A. McBride, E. A. Howard, Va.; Lewis H. Dale, New Brunswick; P. Adams, Baltimore.

**CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.**  
Lewis Vatman, Phila.; John Nimmo, Canada; Dr. McClennahan, J. J. Fringle, U. S. N.

**EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.**  
J. W. Hall, Boston; Mr. Claggett, Md.

**TEMPERANCE (SEARS'S) HOTEL.**  
Solomyn Billmeyer, Va.; N. H. Simons, N. Y.

**VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.**  
J. Rodgers, Mr. Downing, John Holmes, George Calvert, E. Fraust, Mr. Wilson, Va.

## MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. HORATIO BEALL to Miss ELIZABETH ANN SIMMES, all of Georgetown.

## DEATH.

In Georgetown, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, Lieut. A. H. MARBURY, of the U. S. Navy. His funeral will take place from his late residence on the corner of West and Congress streets, on this (Friday) the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. His friends and the public are requested to attend.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

DECEMBER 7, 1843.

## ARRIVED.

Schr. Gladiator, Baker, Boston, potatoes, and other produce, to the master; also, a number of vessels with wood, grain, &c., &c.

**THE FREEMEN'S VIGILANT TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY** will meet at the Medical College on this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

**GEO. SAYAGE,**  
dec 8—1t President.

**Divine service** will be performed in the Hall of the House of Representatives on next Sabbath, by the Rev. Isaac S. Ketcham, of the Reformed Dutch Church, at the request of a large number of the Members of Congress. Service to commence at eleven o'clock.  
dec 8—2t